

Q. #1460

DOCUMENT 2830

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

18 February 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 207)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: Deaths of thirty-seven American prisoners of war
at Gapan, Nueva Ecija Province, Luzon, P.I., in
May and June 1942.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

In May 1942, about two hundred American prisoners of war were brought to Gapan and stayed for a period of approximately two months. During this time, thirty-seven of them died and were buried in the cemetery of Gapan (R 4, 6). The Americans were sickly when they arrived (R 19, 20), and continued to suffer from dysentery, diarrhea, malaria, beri-beri and malnutrition (R 5, 9, 16, 20). The Japanese became alarmed at the high death rate and called in a Filipino doctor. The Japanese told the doctor not to use medicine that was useful to the army or civilians. However, he treated them with medicine of his own. The Americans began to improve and he was prevented from giving further aid (R 5, 6). The prisoners were poorly clothed, most of them only having an undershirt, drawers, and sometimes overalls (R 9, 13). They were underfed, part of the time receiving "kangkong" leaves, pig-skin, squash, a little dried fish, and an insufficient amount of rice (R 9, 13, 17, 20). The natives were prevented from aiding the prisoners and were punished when caught giving them food or cigarettes (R 10, 14, 17, 21). The evidence shows that the Japanese had eggs and meat to eat and gave the Americans only what was left (R 20).

Some of the prisoners worked at the Japanese garrison and were mistreated if they rested or asked for more food (R 8, 9). Others worked at the Gapan Bridge at duties difficult to perform because of their physical condition (R 9). Forty or fifty men a day hauled gravel, stone and sand in sacks for road and bridge repair (R 14, 16). Some of them were required to dig canals (R 13). The prisoners were whipped, slapped and kicked when they were unable to do the work required (R 13, 14). All of the witnesses agree that the work required was too strenuous for men in their condition (R 9, 14, 16). The Japanese even refused to allow a priest to visit the dying prisoners (R 15).

書類第二八三〇號

アメリカ合衆國陸軍太平洋方面軍總司令部

戦争犯罪部

一九四六年／昭和二十一年／二月十八日

陸軍部宛電報（報告第二〇七號）

戦争犯罪部宛電報

件名 一九四二年／昭和十七年／五月及び六月
「ファイリビン」島、「ルソン」「ニコ
ーザア・エシジア」州、「ガボン」ニ於
ケル米國俘虜三十七名死亡ノ事。

× × ×

二 證據摘要

一九四二年／昭和十七年／五月約二百名ノ米國
俘虜ハ「ガボン」ニ送ラレ、凡ソ二ヶ月間滞在
シタ。コノ間、彼等ノ中三十七名が死亡シ、「
ガボン」ノ墓地ニ埋葬サレタ。（R四、六）
コレヲノ米國人ハ、到着ノ際、病ニ置サレテキ
タ。（R一九、二〇）
ソシテ赤痢、下痢、マラリヤ、脚氣、栄養失調
ニ置サレ續ケタ。（R五、九、一六、二〇）日
本人ハ高イ死亡率ニ驚キ、「ファイリビン」人ノ

6e1460 Doc 2830

1.

Doc 2830

一醫師ヲ招イタ。日本人ハ^ソ醫師ニ、宣隊又ヘ一
歳人ニ有用ナ藥品ヲ使ハヌ様ニト言ツタ。シカ
シ彼ハ自分ノ藥ヲ用ヒテ、彼等ヲ治療シタ。

米國人違ハ恢復シ始メ、彼ヘソレ以上治療スル
ノヲ禁ゼラレタ。(R 五、六) 俘虜違ハ不十分
ナ衣料シカ與ヘラレズ、大部分ノ者ハシヤツ、
ズボン下デ、時ニハ上ツ張ヲツケル位ダツタ。

(R 九、一三) 食糧モ不十分デ、時ニ、「カン
コン」ノ葉、豚ノ皮、南瓜、少量ノ乾魚、不十
分ナ米ヲ受ケタダケダツタ。(R 九、一三、一
七、二〇) 住民違ハ俘虜ニ力ヲ與ヘルコトヲ禁
ゼラレ、食物ヤ煙草ヲ與ヘテヤルトコロヲ捕ヘ
ラレルト、罰セラレタ。(R 一〇、一四、一七、
二一) ソノ證據ニハ日本人ガ卵ヤ肉ヲ食シ、米
國人ニハ強リ切シカ與ヘナカッタコトヲ示シテ
キル。(R 二〇)

俘虜ノ中ニハ、日本守備隊デ働イタ者モアツ
タガ、休ンダリ、余分ノ食糧ヲ欲シイト頼ムト
處待サレタ。(R 八、九) 又或者ハ「ガボン」
橋デ彼等ノ身体ノ狀態デハ無理ナ仕事ニ従事シ
タ。(R 九) 一日四、五十人ノ者ガ砂利、小石、
砂ヲ袋ニ入レテ道路及ビ橋梁修理ノ爲ニ用ンダ。

(R 一四、一六) 一部ノ者ハ水路ヲ掘ルコトヲ

2.

Doc 2830

3.

命ゼラレタ。(R一三) 停屍通ハ命ゼラレタ仕舞
ガ出来ナイト頼デ有タレ、平手デ叩カレ、蹴ラレ
タ。(R一三、一四) 證人ノ凡テハ彼等ニ哀哀サ
レタ仕舞ガ、彼等ノ如キ状態ニアツタ者ニトツテ
ハ、余リニ過激デアツタトフ點デ一覽シテキル。
(R一四、一六) 日本人ハ瀕死ノ停尸ヲ牧師ガ見
録フノヲ許スニトサヘ拒ンダ。(R一五) XXX

X X X